

TEUTONS TAKEN FROM AMERICAN SHIP BY FRANCE MUST BE FREED

Secretary Lansing Sends Vigorous Protest Against Action of Gallic Cruiser Near San Juan, Porto Rico.

TRENT AFFAIR CALLED UPON FOR PRECEDENT

Paris Government Believed Likely to Refuse to Comply at First; Another Note Will Then Be Sent.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 14.—The United States government today called Ambassador Sharp at Paris for presentation to the French foreign office a note vigorously protesting against the removal by the French cruiser Descartes of six Germans and Austrians from the American ship Trent, immediately after the release of the men is asked on the ground that the seizure of citizens of any nation from an American vessel on the high seas is without legal justification and constitutes a flagrant violation of American rights.

Approved by President.

The note was dispatched by Secretary Lansing with the full approval of President Wilson. It also is understood to have been discussed by the president with his cabinet at today's meeting.

Couched in friendly terms, the communication asserts the American point of view emphatically, recites precedents employed in the case of the *Gia Pelegrini*, a German who was removed from the American ship *Wanderer* by the French cruiser *Conde* in November of last year and released after representations by the United States.

Not Armed Enemies.

Attention is directed to the fact that the men removed from the ship were not considered by the French as "armed forces," as that term is used in the declaration of London. It is asserted, however, that there is no justification for the removal of subjects of a nation which is an enemy of France from an American vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if they could properly be regarded as military personnel.

Quoted French Position.

To support this position, it is understood, the note points to the rule set down by the French minister of foreign affairs in a note sent during the civil war to the French minister to the United States in regard to the removal of the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from the ship *Trent*. This note, considered especially applicable to the present situation, said:

Fits Present Case.

"She (the *Trent*) was carrying her cargo and her passengers to a neutral country and, moreover, she had taken them on in a neutral port. If it were admissible that under such conditions the neutral flag did not completely cover the persons and merchandise which it was transporting, its immunity would no longer be anything but an empty word, at any time the commerce and navigation of third powers would have to suffer from their harmless or even indirect relations with one of the belligerents. The latter would no longer be entitled merely to require entire impartiality of a neutral and to forbid him from interfering in any way in the hostilities but they would place upon his freedom of commerce and navigation restrictions the lawfulness of which modern international law has refused to admit."

Text of Note Is Brief.

The text of the American note, which is said to be brief, will be made public when word of the delivery to the French foreign office is received by the state department.

Officials of the state department apparently think the French government may see fit to contest the contents of the United States note and that the men will not be released until further communications have passed between the two governments. This opinion is based on the assumption

that the commander of the *Descartes* was acting in accordance with instructions.

The French ambassador here is believed to have been advised of the intentions of the United States during a conference held late yesterday with Secretary Lansing.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Dec. 14.—New Mexico: Wednesday unsettled, probably rain; Thursday colder with rain or snow in east portion, cloudy in west portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; minimum temperature, 28; range, 18. Temperature at 4 p. m. yesterday, 49. Southwest wind, cloudy.

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STARS AND STRIPES TO REMAIN ON PACIFIC

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, Dec. 14.—The announcement by the Southern Pacific company today that it had agreed to sell its holdings of 119,589 shares of Pacific Mail Steamship company stock to W. R. Grace & Co. was taken here to mean that the stars and stripes and the Pacific Mail flag will remain on the Pacific ocean.

While the plan made public by W. R. Grace & Co., who in conjunction with the American International corporation announced yesterday that they had purchased the seven remaining steamships of the Pacific Mail company, are only general, it was predicted here that the new purchasers would so rejuvenate the Pacific Mail that within a year or so the line might resume operations between this country and the Orient.

DEFENSE PLANS FOR COAST ARE MOST ELABORATE

Congress Is Asked to Appro-
priate \$23,305,123 for
Guns, Munitions, Imple-
ments and Other Outlays.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 14.—Further light was thrown upon the scope of the administration's defense plans today when the department's estimates for coast defenses during the coming year were submitted to the military committee of congress in the form of a preliminary draft of the fortifications appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$23,305,123 for all purposes, including the maintenance and increase of permanent works in the Hawaiian Islands and Philippines.

Estimates for the Panama canal, which will fall under the canal government, will add another \$600,000 to this sum; and in addition the department asks authority to make continuing contracts during the year to a total of more than \$10,000,000 for mobile and coast artillery and ammunition, the appropriations to be made next year. The bill last year granted such authority to the extent of \$200,000 covering contracts for mobile artillery, field guns, siege guns, mountain guns and howitzers only.

Huge Guns to Be Built.

For engineering work to be done on new fortifications, the department asks for \$2,369,250, the only specified projects being that at Cape Henry, where it is indicated eighteen gun emplacements are to be built and where huge 16-inch, wire wound guns eventually are to be installed with the necessary smaller weapons. In another section of the bill is an estimate of \$15,000 in gun wire alone, to be used on the first of these gigantic weapons to be manufactured by the government itself for all its major fortifications. While no details are revealed in the bill, it is shown that definite plans have been laid for all the contemplated 16-inch batteries which it is understood will be added to the defenses of New York and other important harbors. Estimates for \$618,000 are presented to complete the work of modernizing the present 12-inch batteries by raising their elevation and increasing their range.

For new guns, either field or sea-coast, and for ammunition to be purchased immediately, \$9,261,800 is asked. Under these provisions come the expenditures now in progress to determine how big guns can be mounted on motor cars or railroad trains and moved along the coasts to points of danger. They also embrace experimental work with new types of field siege, and mountain artillery.

An indication of the preparations planned is shown by the fact that \$1,352,000 is asked for sub-caliber guns and ammunition to carry out training in marksmanship next year.

The appropriations sought cover new plans for submarine mines and torpedo stations as well as for the purchase of the Hammond radio dynamo torpedo, for which \$947,000 is asked.

Steamer Goes to Prize Court.

Hullais, N. S., Dec. 14.—The Dutch steamer *Hamborn*, which was seized and brought in here on October 21 with the American steamer *Hocking*, was released today from the prize court and turned over to an agent for the crown, as was done in the case of the *Hocking*. Both vessels will probably be loaded with grain and sent to England for one trip.

WHY ENGLAND IS FORCED TO SELL SECURITIES IN UNITED STATES

Sir George Paish Says 1915
Balance of Trade for Amer-
ica Cannot Be Less Than
\$1,750,000,000.

MUCH HEAVIER DRAIN ON EUROPE NEXT YEAR

Sentiment in Gold Impossible
and Not Desirable; Vast
Flood of Yellow Metal Here
Now.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Dec. 14 (1:45 p. m.).—Sir George Paish, one of the best known English authorities in financial matters, made the following statement to the Associated Press today in regard to the government's plan for mobilization of American securities.

"The plan is to enable the British people to purchase and pay for the great quantities of American goods they will need in the next twelve months. Further, it is for the purpose of providing the allies of Great Britain the sums they need to pay for goods purchased in the United States."

How Payments Are Met.

"In the next year goods bought from America have been paid for largely in gold and still more largely in securities, as well as by the credit of \$100,000,000 which American bankers and investors so generously provided France and Great Britain a short time ago."

"The amount of gold in the United States now is so colossal that the importation of additional amounts may lead to wild speculation and it is undesirable in every one's interest that a still greater amount of gold should accumulate in the United States and desirable that payment should be made for the vast quantity of goods which the allies are purchasing in securities of one kind or another, or by means of additional credits similar to the one recently granted."

Big Burden on England.

"I should have mentioned that some of the goods bought this year have been paid for by ordinary bank credits, but this method of payment provided a very small sum of money in comparison with the amounts provided by gold exports and sales of securities."

Practically speaking, Great Britain has to provide all the money needed to settle the American favorable trade balance. For 1915, the exports of goods to America reached \$1,750,000,000, and after allowing for payment of interest, freights, etc., the balance in favor of the states will probably reach about \$1,350,000,000 of which about \$400,000,000 will be settled in gold, \$160,000,000 in the form of French loan, and the balance of about \$50,000,000 by sales of securities.

1916 Balance Much Bigger.

"In 1916, the balance in favor of the states, in view of the great quantities of goods already ordered, may not be far short of \$2,500,000,000, and after allowing for interest and other payments, the net balance in favor of the states may be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000,000."

The United States, by reason of its vast exports, will enjoy a greater income than it ever had hitherto, and of this great income will have great sums for investment, both in securities which will be returned from Europe and various new issues of securities, European, Canadian and South American, which may be offered to the American people."

ENGLAND HAS NO WISH TO SEE FORD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Dec. 14 (3:55 p. m.).—The steamer *Oscar II*, which has on board Henry Ford and his peace advocates, has not yet been reported. It is learned in official circles, however, that it is hardly likely that the steamer, which is destined for Christiania, will be taken into Kirkwall. It is believed that the *Oscar II* has no cargo aboard and, following the policy outlined recently by Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary for foreign affairs in the house of commons, that the government will hardly take any steps which will bring the passengers any nearer the English coast than is necessary.

The government views the enterprise of Mr. Ford with an indifference which admits neither of recognition nor interference, a policy which official circles believe can be followed with the greatest advantage by keeping the Ford party from English shores.

No Executive Clemency

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Governor Whitman today declined to exercise executive clemency in the case of Antonio Ponton, a Porto Rican sentenced to be executed at Sing Sing prison during the week of December 29 for the murder of Miss Beanie Kroner, a school teacher of Schoenectady. The application of a delegation from Porto Rico numbering twelve persons for a respite to determine his alleged insanity, was taken under advisement.

CHICAGO NAMED BY REPUBLICANS AS CONVENTION CITY NEXT YEAR

Precedent Is Upset When Date
of Meeting Is Fixed Before
That When Party in Power
Is to Assemble.

FIGHT BETWEEN CITIES PROVES ONE-SIDED

Basis of Campaign Next Year
Forecasted by Meeting of
National Executive Commit-
tee in Washington.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 14.—Chicago was selected by the republican national committee as the meeting place of the 1916 national convention to be held June 7, one week before the democratic convention in St. Louis.

Earlier in the day the committee had determined upon the date for the convention, a much discussed problem, with sentiment for and against meeting before the democratic party evenly divided. The decision was reached without a roll call, and some said a record vote might have brought a different result.

Advocates of an early convention argued that now was the time for the republican party to take the offensive against its political enemies without regard to the ancient custom of allowing the party in power to meet first and announce its candidates and principles. It was urged that the party should not consider a defensive campaign, but should blaze the trail and give its story to the country first without waiting to see what the democrats intended to do.

What Bent St. Louis.

The fight for the convention proved to be more one-sided than friends of the cities which lost had believed it would be. The fact that the democrats meet in St. Louis, June 14, and that many thousands who will attend have made reservations at the hotel there for several days ahead, undoubtedly had its influence against St. Louis after the committee had decided upon June 7 as the date.

Henry R. Rathbone and Mayor Thompson made the principal argument for Chicago, Rep. Julius Kahn of San Francisco and ex-Mayor C. P. Walbridge for St. Louis.

The committee officially took no cognizance of candidates, although the lobby of the hotel where the meetings were held was pretty well filled with republicans who have been mentioned as presidential possibilities and their supporters. About 600 of the 925 delegates to the convention are to be chosen at primaries, and by the time most of these elections are held the leaders expect to have a good line on what the different states think of candidates.

The republican fight, the gossip went today, will be waged on a few plain principles, outside of American sentiment and industry and defense of American lives. One of the points of attack will be that the democratic party in congress had not stood for an adequate plan of preparedness until events across the Atlantic forced them to change their position.

Committee on Arrangements Named.

One of the last things done by the committee today was the selection of a committee on arrangements which will select a temporary chairman of the convention and name some of its important temporary committees. Chairman Hillis is head of the arrangements committee and the other members are:

Ralph E. Williams of Oregon; Frank Murphy of New Jersey; E. C. Duncan of North Carolina; Fred W. Estabrook of New Hampshire; Fred Stanley of Kansas; Charles H. Warren of Michigan; Abraham H. Martin of Virginia; James P. Goodrich of Indiana; and John T. Adams of Iowa.

This committee will meet either in New York or in Chicago in a few days to lay out its preliminary plans and is expected to have many meetings before June.

How at Proxies.

The committee adopted a resolution designed to prevent any of its future meetings of the committee, except when the giver of the proxies is ill, out of the city where the meeting is to be held of a member from some territory outside the continental limits of the United States. This resolution was introduced by Mr. Warren and was said to have been drawn for its effect upon the committee meeting next June, when contests will be taken up.

The committee have an hour during the afternoon to proponents and opponents of woman suffrage. Applause and laughter greeted all the speakers. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw asked that the republican platform of 1916 carry a plank promising a federal suffrage amendment and Miss Francis Joffe of California, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon, of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage, served notice that there were 4,000,000 women voters in the west whose votes were worth getting and could be had if the republican party would put such a plank in its platform. Mrs. A. J. George was spokesman for the anti-suffragists.

AUSTRIA PLANS TO ANSWER U. S. IN ANCONA CASE WITH QUIBBLE

Position Taken by Washing-
ton Regarding German Sub-
marine Warfare Unknown
Officially at Vienna.

NO ATTENTION PAID TO NEWSPAPER REPORTS

If Memorandum of Diplomatic
Controversy With Kaiser
Had Been Handed Dumba,
It Would Be Different.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Vienna, Dec. 13 (via London, Dec. 14, 9:30 p. m.).—The attitude of the Austrian-Hungarian government toward the sinking of the Italian steamer *Ancona* is regarded here as weak in one important point, which may deprive the note in general of its foundation.

This concerns the standpoint taken that the Austria-Hungarian government should be familiar with the attitude of the American government regarding the freedom of the seas, because President Wilson had explained this to the German government, thus implying that Austria, as Germany's ally, should be acquainted with the principles laid down and desired by Washington.

Against this stand of Washington, the objection is raised in republican quarters here that the government has knowledge of the negotiations in the Lusitania case only through the newspapers; that it could give to these reports no diplomatic value and that it has not concerned itself in any way with the Lusitania case.

It is pointed out by the same authority that the American government can scarcely demand that the imperial and royal government base its policy upon newspapers and it is suggested that in any case it would have been better if Washington at the time had communicated the memorandum of its standpoint to all belligerent governments, in which case the present note would seem more justified.

BARON ZWIEDENK NOT HELD RESPONSIBLE

Washington, Dec. 14.—The state department probably will accept the explanation made by Baron Erlich Zwiedienk, chargé of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here regarding a letter he wrote to the Austro-Hungarian consul general in New York suggesting that neutral passports be bought to assist reservists in this country to reach Austria-Hungary.

The letter was written while Dr. Constantin Dumba, the recalled ambassador, was in charge of the embassy. Baron Zwiedienk called upon Secretary Lansing the day after it was published and explained it was a subordinate official at the time and was acting under the instructions of Dr. Dumba. Secretary Lansing did not indicate what his view would be, but it is learned that there is no disposition at the department to question the charge's statement that he was not responsible for the letter.

Acceptance of Baron Zwiedienk's explanation will clear up one of the incidents out of which grew the situation aggravating relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary. There probably will be no decision in the case of Alexander von Nuber, Austria-Hungary's consul general at New York, charged with objectionable activities, until after a reply has been received to the note to Austria-Hungary demanding reparation for American lives lost when the liner *Ancona* was sunk and assurances that such attacks will not be repeated.

Officials were still of the opinion the reply would arrive by the end of the week.

ESSEN EDITOR SAYS ANCONA INVITED FATE

Essen, Rhineland, Prussia, Dec. 14 (via London, 10:45 p. m.).—The Rhineland *Westphalian Gazette* points out two weak points in the *Ancona* note, first that arrangements with one belligerent—Germany—have no validity for Austria-Hungary; secondly, that firing on the *Ancona* was the only measure to prevent the already alerted flight and was therefore perfectly justified, according to the recognized rules of war.

The *Gazette* expressed the expectation that Austria-Hungary will never disavow the sinking of the *Ancona* nor punish the commander of the submarine, it adds.

"In general, since two American notes are awaiting answer we may wait to see how the game of notes comes out. The Austrians need not make more haste to reply than the British."

GERMAN COMMENTS ON NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Berlin, Dec. 14 (via London, 5:25 p. m.).—The text of the American note to Austria-Hungary on the *Ancona* was published in the Berlin morning newspapers. The *Local Anzeiger*, the *Tageblatt*, the *Vossische Zeitung* and other leading journals refrain from comments which might be regarded as tending to complicate

the situation. Only the *Kreuzer Zeitung* and the *Post* indicate in any extended discussion.

The language of the note is remarkable. The *Ancona*, through its attempt at flight had, even in accordance with the stand earlier taken by the United States, forfeited every right to consideration and it was for the commander of the submarine to decide whether to sink the steamer by artillery fire or torpedo. The United States can therefore hold as responsible only the captain of the *Ancona* who did not obey the submarine's orders, or rather those upon whose instructions he acted. The cabinet at Vienna will therefore probably reject the claims of America as directed to the wrong address."

The Post, after commenting of American courtesy in sending the note, says:

"The reasons for the acceleration may perhaps be sought in the fact that congress is now in session and President Wilson, with a presidential campaign at hand, wishes to garner as much success as possible for his policy."

"The note, however, is not so sharp in its predictions as the cables reports seemed to show, for it leaves open, despite its very clear mode of expression, a very good possibility for an understanding satisfactory to both sides."

Will Retire Judges
Who Refuse to Retire

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 14.—The senate judiciary committee today voted to report favorably the bill to empower the president to appoint substitute judges for federal district or circuit judges, seventy years or more of age who fail to retire after ten years service.

The bill is being pressed as a reform to displace incapacitated judges who refuse to retire.

DANIELS THINKS SUBMARINES ARE MOST ESSENTIAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 14.—Secretary Daniels in an elaborate statement regarding submarines submitted today to the house expressed the conclusion that "an adequate number of submarines must be included in any well balanced fleet of new construction but that they have not demonstrated that they possess a preponderant value over other requisite types."

In this, he added, "as in other cases, the public interests do not permit of a full exposition of the information on which these conclusions are based."

Despite the spectacular operations of submarines in the European war, the secretary said, the big battleships still are the backbone of any navy and he pointed out that Great Britain, by her fleet and heavy ships commands the seas against all her enemies.

Secretary Daniels said it was not believed the war had demonstrated that a fleet of any single type of vessels could be successful against a properly balanced fleet made up of several different types. For that reason, he said, the navy department's five-year building program, based on the lessons of the European war and on the special political and strategic needs of the United States, represents the department's well considered opinion.

It was decidedly better, he said, to increase the fighting units in number than size, the high water mark having been reached in vessels of the California class.

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MIDDIES DISMISSED FOR MINOR OFFENSES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 14.—Three midshipmen were ordered dismissed from the naval academy today by Secretary Daniels, President Wilson having approved the recommendation of the secretary and of the superintendent of the academy.

The names of the men were not made public. They were among the fifty midshipmen found guilty of minor offenses in connection with the recent boxing and cribbing investigations at the academy, all of whom were placed on probation for one year.

Repeated violations of academy regulations during the term were charged against the men dismissed.

REVOLUTIONARY HERO HONORED BY DANIELS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 14.—The navy transport *Albatross* at the Philadelphia navy yard will be named Henderson, Secretary Daniels announced today, in honor of the memory of Brigadier General Archibald Henderson, commandant of the marine corps early in the nation's history, and who led the Constitution's boarders when that vessel captured the French ships *Cyane* and *Levant* in the revolution.

Secretary Daniels said he considered it appropriate to assign names of distinguished marine officers to marine transports.

BULGARS CROSS GREEK BORDER IN PURSUIT OF ALLIED FORCES

Next Big Battle of War Likely
to Occure Near Saloniki,
Where British and French
Are Entrenching.

MORE FIGHTING ON GALLI POLI PENINSULA

Believed Turk Attack on Eng-
lish Command in Mesopo-
tania Has Failed; Italy Still
Hammers Austria.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Dec. 14 (10:20 p. m.).—The next big battle will, in all probability, be fought in Greece, despite the efforts of the Hellenic king and government to save their country from the horrors of war.

The British and French forces have made good their retirement down the Vardar valley and are now approaching Saloniki, where reinforcements are being landed, while reports received in Paris and Rome say that the Bulgarians have crossed the Greek frontier in pursuit. The reports of such action by the Bulgarians come somewhat as a surprise as it had been thought that such a move by them would provoke the Greeks and that consequently if the entente allies are followed at all the task would be allotted to the Austrians and Germans.

Situation Complicated.

Greece's situation diplomatically has been complicated by the request of Germany to know whether the Athens cabinet does not look upon the use of Greek territory by the entente allies as a breach of her neutrality and this inquiry is considered, to fore-shadow German participation in the conflict. However, it is not believed here that the Germans have many troops in that part of the Balkans, their main forces having been diverted to Russia, where the Russian threat of an invasion of Bulgaria seemed likely of fulfillment, and that, therefore, the entente troops for the present only have to fear the Bulgarians, as the Austrians are still being occupied in Montenegro and Albania, where the Montenegrins and Serbians are keeping up a stubborn resistance. It has again been reported that the Italians have landed an army on the Albanian coast to go to the assistance of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Turks Repulse Attack.

There has been more fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula. The Turks here claim to have repulsed an attack against their left flank at Seddul Bahr, but the Turkish official communication declared that nothing new had occurred at Kilit-Anara, where the Turks are operating against the British who retired from the Bagdad region. This is taken in military circles here as an admission on the part of the Turks that their attack on the British position on the Taurus river has failed.

The previous reports of the loss of the Turks inflicted on the British when the British retired down the river are declared in private information now reaching London to have been exaggerated. For example the three vessels which they captured turn out to have been a tug boat and two barges.

Italian Attacks Pried.

The Italians are still hammering away at the Austrian positions around Gorizia. The town of Gorizia itself has again been bombarded. Austrian officers who have been through many battles on the eastern front describe the Italian artillery fire as more terrific and continuous than any they have previously experienced.

The appointment of Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien to the supreme command of the forces operating in East Africa means that the British are taking steps in an endeavor to clear the Germans out of the only colony that remains to them, except a small part of the Kameruns. The Germans are in strong force in East Africa, but General Smith-Dorrien, with the army that is being raised in South Africa, the troops who are already there and those who are going from home, hopes to complete his new job in short order. The commander, like the men under him, is experienced in African warfare.

BRITISH AEROPLANE DESTROYS SEAPLANE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Dec. 15 (12:20 p. m.).—A British official communication just issued here says:

"Flight sub-Lieutenant Graham in an aeroplane with Flight sub-Lieutenant Day as observer, while on patrol off the Belgian coast this (Tuesday) afternoon, sighted a large German seaplane and gave chase."

"After a severe engagement, the German machine was hit and fell. Before reaching the water it burst into flames and at the moment of striking exploded. No trace of the pilot, passenger or machine could be found. Sub-Lieutenant Graham's machine was severely damaged by machine gun fire and fell into the sea, but both the officers were picked up and safely landed."

The Day in Congress

HOUSE.

Majority Leader Kitchin introduced a joint resolution agreed upon by the democratic caucus last night extending the emergency revenue law to December 31, 1916.

Republican and progressive committee assignments announced by Minority Leader Mann.

Minority Leader Mann introduced a general tariff commission bill.

President's message regarding revenue matters referred to ways and means committee, called to meet late today.

Representative Buchanan presented impeachment articles against H. Snowden Marshall, United States attorney at New York.

Two suffragists were denied permission to address the house.

Adjourned until noon Wednesday.

SENATE.

Not in session.